



UN COUNTRY RESULTS REPORT AZERBAIJAN | 2021

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FOREWORD



As for other countries throughout the world, 2021 proved a challenging year for Azerbaijan, with all segments of society enduring the harmful health and socio-economic consequences of COVID-19. In addition to the pandemic, post-conflict hardships affected many people in the country. In the face of these challenges, the UN family and the Government of Azerbaijan used our Cooperation Framework (2021–2025) as a platform for improving lives and fulfilling the promise of Agenda 2030 to leave no one behind. With the generous support of donors and partners, we achieved significant progress towards the ambitious goals in 2021.

In our response to COVID-19, the UN in Azerbaijan helped distribute some 1.2 million items of personal protective and medical equipment. We helped increase the capacity of over 13,000 healthcare workers for the prevention and control of infection, vaccination and quality assurance. And we also reached out to more than 1.5 million people with messages advising on the risks of infection and on how to stay safe during the pandemic. In our post-conflict recovery response, we helped 23,000 people living in conflict-affected areas, including teachers, school psychologists, parents, youth, and children, to get immediate access to mental health and psycho-social support. We further increased the capacities of 60 medical facilities to deliver primary healthcare services. Also in 2021, we helped draft a Mine Action Law and National Mine Action Standards. In addition, we supported the National Mine Agency in clearing 33,665,852 m² of land and neutralizing over 21,000 mines and unexploded ordnances. Our actions further helped some 86,000 people to improve their knowledge of the risks associated with explosive ordnance, while delivering emergency aid to 44,000 people affected by the conflict.

In our ongoing commitment to improving livelihoods, we helped provide training in new skills for 26,000 people, including youth, persons with disabilities, and refugees, to help them enter the job market. We further expanded preschool and inclusive education in seven districts across the country. The UN also provided support for national processes of data collection and analysis, including the Third Voluntary National Review and an Assessment of the State Youth Programme. We further supported the Government in the preparation of several important documents for climate action, including the country’s National Adaptation Plan and a national strategy for phasing out the use of hydrochlorofluorocarbon. By helping farmers to introduce sustainable agricultural practices across almost 40,000 hectares of crop-growing land, the UN contributed to the more sustainable management of land and water. Using new technology to rehabilitate the ancient water systems, the Kahriz Revitalization Project received the Energy Global Award 2021.

Formulation of the National Action Plans on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and on the implementation of UN SC Resolution 1325 was also supported. Four new local companies signed Women’s Empowerment Principles, committing themselves to empowering women in the workplace, marketplace and community. As a part of our joint efforts to end violence against women and girls, the UN partnered with the football team Neftchi FC, which played a league match in orange jerseys featuring the slogan “Stop violence against women”. We also collaborated with local influencers reaching nearly 700,000 people, through traditional and social media, with messages promoting gender equality, and calling for prevention of gender-based violence.

As we look forward to 2022, a year when we will celebrate three decades of partnership between Azerbaijan and the UN, we will build on these results and continue to work with partners to improve the lives of women, children, and men in Azerbaijan.

Vladanka Andreeva
UN Resident Coordinator in Azerbaijan

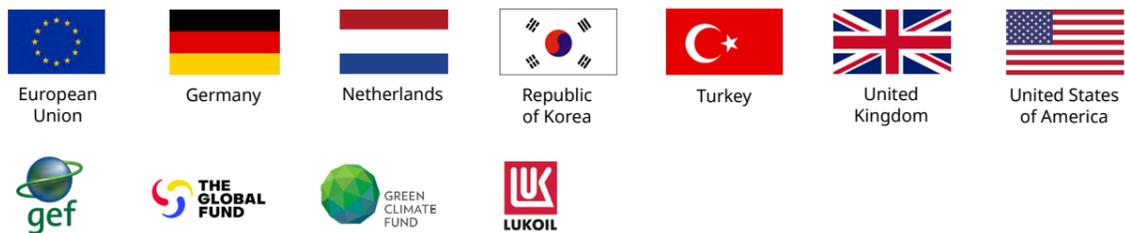
UN COUNTRY TEAM



KEY DEVELOPMENT PARTNERS



Republic of Azerbaijan



In addition, UN Azerbaijan recognizes and appreciates the UN Member States, who have provided voluntary core fund contributions to the UN Agencies, Funds and Programmes and made contributions to pooled and thematic funds.



An SDG youth ambassador asks a question to the panelists during the UN Day event on 22 October 2021 dedicated to the UN Climate Change Conference (COP26) in Glasgow.

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CHAPTER 1:

Key developments in the country and regional context

In Azerbaijan, 2021 was a year of continued response to and recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic, combined with scaled-up post-conflict recovery.

The health and socio-economic impact of the global pandemic continued to be experienced in Azerbaijan. The cumulative number of confirmed cases of COVID-19 continued to increase throughout 2021, reaching 616,649 as at 31 December 2021, with 8,346 cumulative deaths and case fatality rate of 1.35 percent also as at 31 December 2021. Under the national COVID-19 vaccination programme, the vaccine uptake steadily increased over the course of 2021, and as at end of December, 51.2 percent of the eligible population received at least one dose, while 44.9 percent completed their dose series. The Government allocated additional AZN 261 million – approximately USD 153 million – for COVID-19 health and socio-economic response. In addition, Azerbaijan demonstrated its commitment to multilateralism, global solidarity and shared responsibility by contributing to regional and global efforts to overcome the pandemic.

Following the economic contraction in 2020 due to COVID-19 and the falling oil prices, in 2021, the real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate was 5.6 percent, and the non-oil economy grew by 7.2 percent. The unemployment rate reached 7.2 percent, the highest over the past decade. The unemployment rate was higher for women (8 percent) than for men (6 percent). The Government spending on education and social protection increased in 2021, constituting 11 percent and 13 percent of the state budget respectively.

In line with the country's commitment to climate action and green growth, a new law on the use of renewable energy sources for electricity production was approved in 2021. Azerbaijan also adopted a national action plan

to enhance energy efficiency. Furthermore, in 2021 five Caspian littoral states (Azerbaijan, Iran, Kazakhstan, Russia and Turkmenistan) signed a declaration of cooperation for environmental protection and use of natural resources of the Caspian Sea.

According to the [Sustainable Development Report 2021](#), an independent quantitative report on the progress of UN Member States towards the SDGs, Azerbaijan ranked 55 out of the 165 UN Member States. The World Economic Forum's [2021 Global Gender Gap Report](#), which ranked Azerbaijan 100 out of 156 countries - points to the persistent gender gaps across sectors, despite Azerbaijan's commitment to gender equality and women's empowerment.

In recognition of the need for a longer-term vision for sustainable development in view of the changes and challenges at the country, regional and global levels, the [Azerbaijan 2030: National Priorities for Socio-Economic Development](#) was approved by Presidential decree in February 2021. The ten-year vision – which aligns with Azerbaijan's commitment to the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) - sets out five areas of national priorities: “a steadily growing, competitive economy; a dynamic, inclusive society based on social justice; areas of modern innovations and competitive human capital; the great return to the territories liberated from occupation; a clean environment and country of “green growth”. To operationalize the strategic vision, the Government also developed a five-year National Sustainable Development Strategy (2022 – 2026), which is expected to be launched in early 2022. Furthermore, the Government set priorities for post-conflict recovery and reconstruction in the conflict-affected districts, including demining, infrastructure, economic and social development, and environmental sustainability.



Mobile clinics are delivered to Shamakhi district to enhance the primary healthcare services.

© WHO/ 2021

CHAPTER 2:

UN Azerbaijan support to national development priorities through the Cooperation Framework

2.1. Overview of Cooperation Framework Results

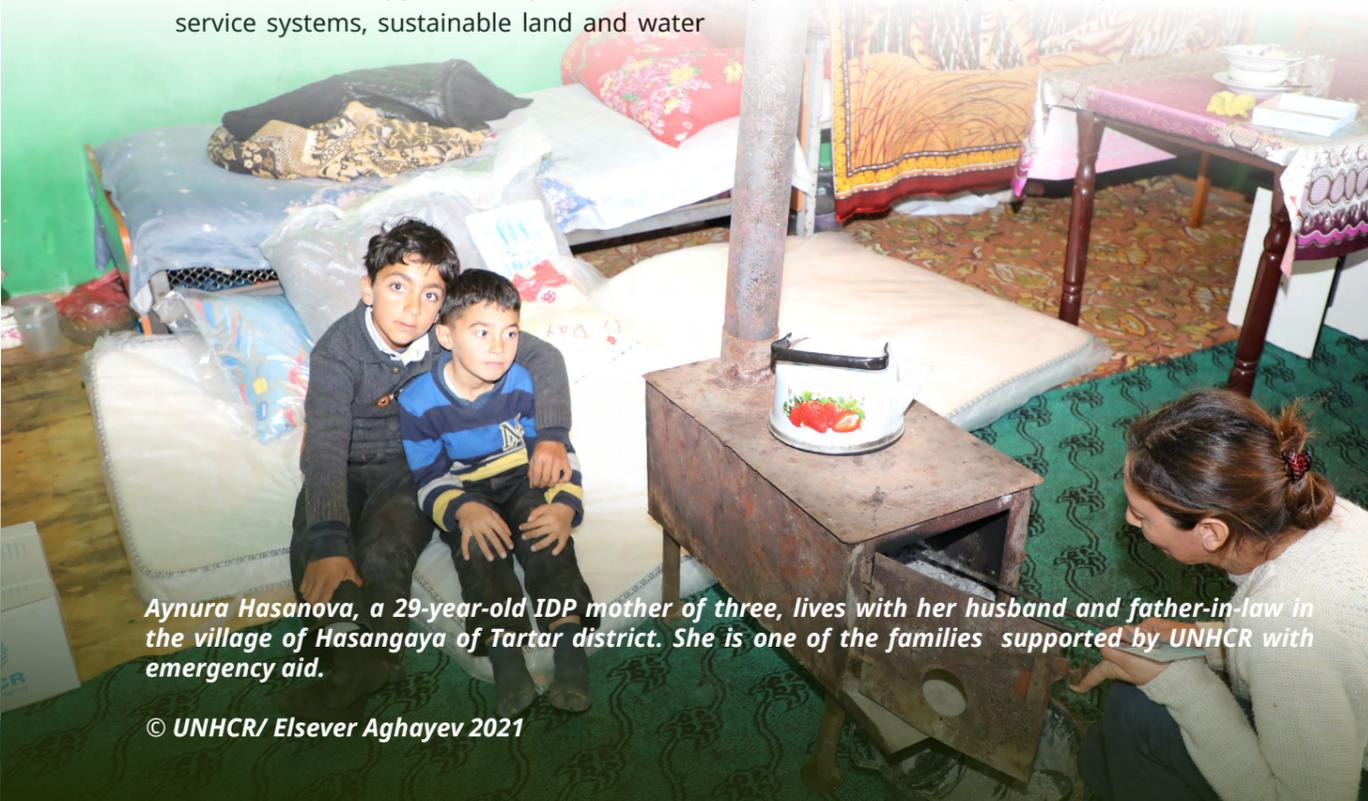
2021 was the first year of implementation of the UN Azerbaijan Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2021-2025. Demonstrating the agile nature of the new UN joint planning and implementation instrument, the key priorities for 2021 focused on building resilience and restoring livelihoods for sustainable and green recoveries from both the pandemic and the conflict. The UN engaged in dialogues with the Government to identify entry points for post-conflict recovery in support of the Government efforts, including support to the Women, Peace and Security Agenda in Azerbaijan. At the request of the Government, the UN joined efforts with the European Union (EU) and the World Bank to plan a scoping mission for Joint Recovery Needs Assessment in the conflict-affected territories in early 2022.

At the same time, keeping an eye on the transformative changes needed for Azerbaijan to achieve the 2030 Agenda, investments were also made to support strengthened social service systems, sustainable land and water

management, climate change adaptation and gender equality. UN support focused on building human capital and transforming the lives of the most vulnerable and marginalized groups, including women, children, youth, persons with disabilities and older persons.

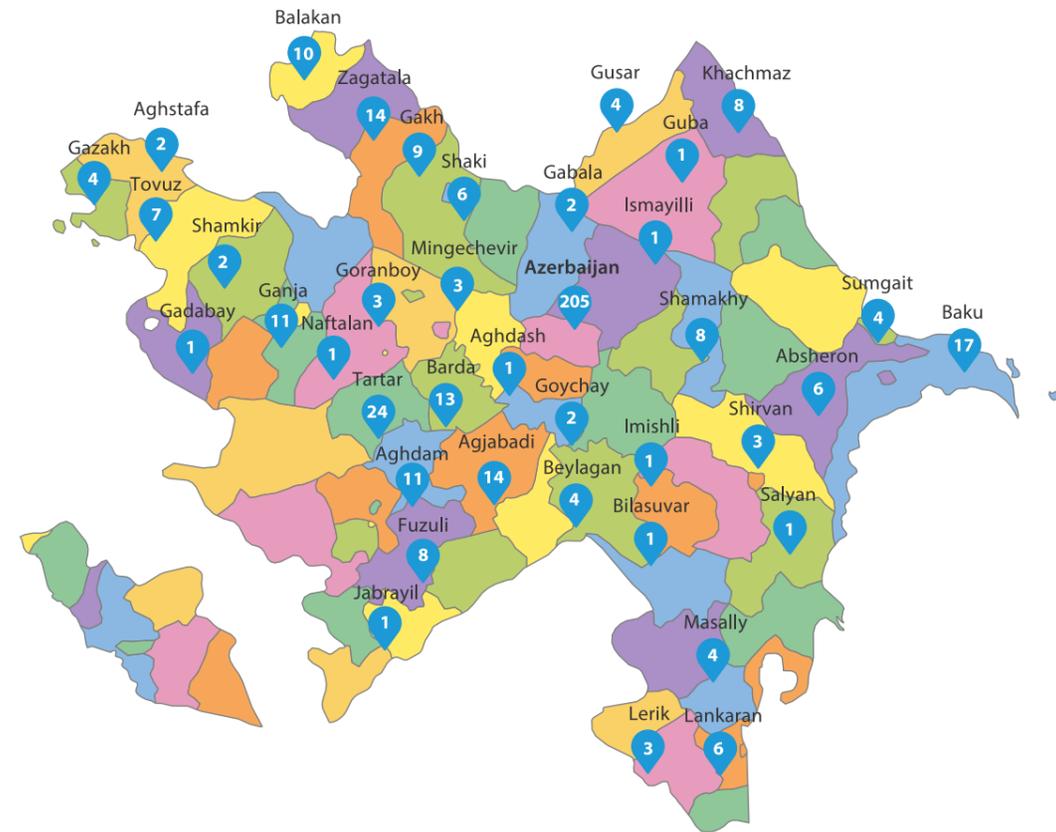
To support the Government to develop and implement evidence-based strategies and policies, the UN assisted the Government to collect, analyze and manage data. In particular, the UN continued to jointly support the State Statistics Committee (SSC) to improve the SDG data landscape in the country, including development of [Guidebook on Data Disaggregation for the SDGs](#). Efforts were also made expand collaboration with civil society organizations (CSOs), academia and thinktanks on SDG data with a focus on Leaving No One Behind.

In 2021, 13 UN entities delivered a total of USD 25.7 million worth of support, despite operational challenges posed by COVID-19.

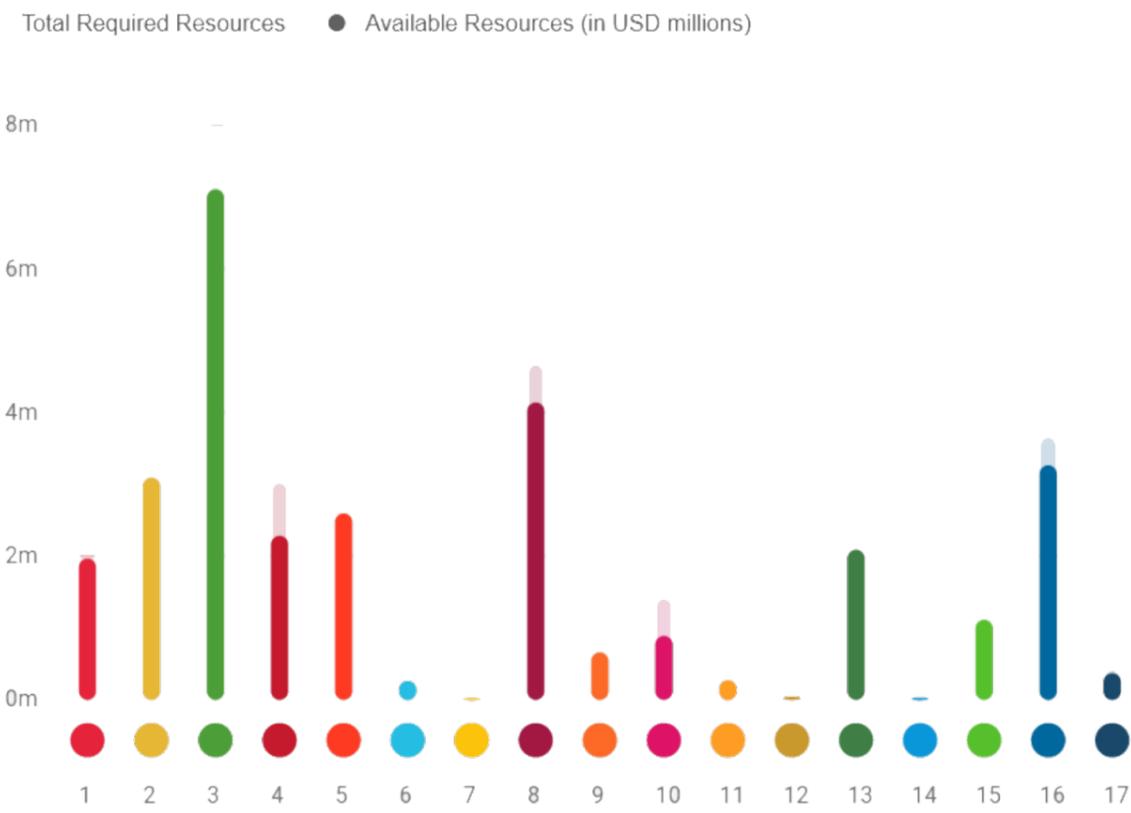


Aynura Hasanova, a 29-year-old IDP mother of three, lives with her husband and father-in-law in the village of Hasangaya of Tartar district. She is one of the families supported by UNHCR with emergency aid.

© UNHCR/ Elsever Aghayev 2021



Geographic Coverage of UN Programming in Azerbaijan: Number of UN Activities per District in 2021



UN Investments to SDGs in 2021 (USD)

COVID-19 RESPONSE



NATIONAL VACCINATION STRATEGY

improved with a specific focus on children and pregnant women (UNICEF, WHO)



13,000 HEALTHCARE WORKERS

increased their knowledge and skills on infection prevention and control, risk communication, vaccination, bio-safety, emergency and intensive care (UNDP, UNICEF, WHO)



1,2 MILLION MEDICAL EQUIPMENT

distributed for COVID-19 protection and treatment (IOM, UNDP, WHO)



1,5 MILLION PEOPLE

reached with risk communication messages (IOM, UNICEF)

POST - CONFLICT RESPONSE

23,000 PEOPLE



in conflict-affected areas accessed mental health and psycho-social support (UNICEF)

60 MEDICAL FACILITIES



enabled to deliver primary healthcare services in conflict-affected areas (WHO)

34 SQUARE KM LAND



cleared, 21,000 mines and unexploded ordnances neutralized (UNDP)

MINE ACTION LAW AND STANDARDS



drafted (UNDP)

86,000 PEOPLE



majority adolescents in 80 communities increased their knowledge on Explosive Ordnance Risks (UNICEF)

44,000 PEOPLE



affected by the conflict and residing close to the former line of contact received emergency aid (UNHCR)

DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE



in conflict-affected Fizuli and Tartar districts rehabilitated (UNDP)

THREE COMMUNITY RESOURCE CENTERS

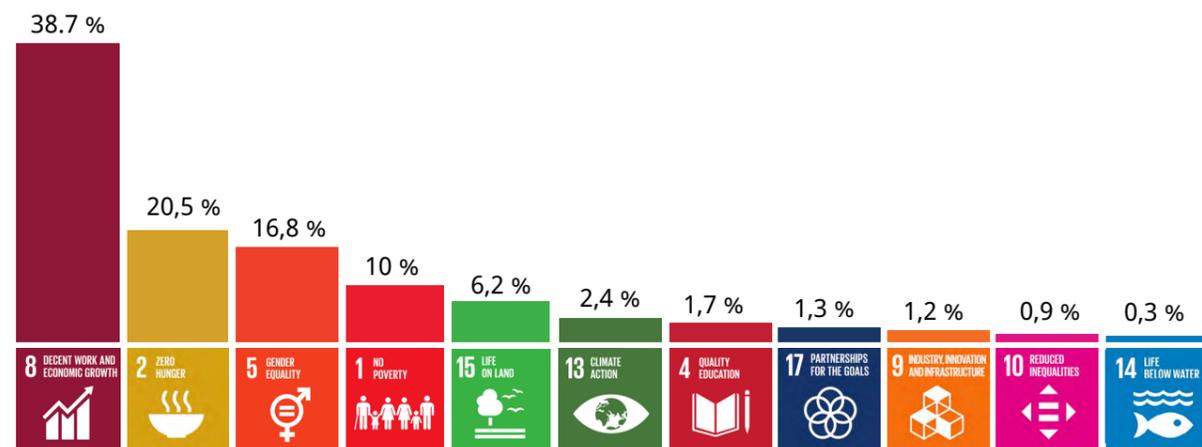


established in Fuzuli-Horadiz, Aghjabadi and Tartar districts supporting people with business advisory support, legal and psychological aid (UNDP)

2.2. Cooperation Framework priorities, outcomes and outputs

Priority Area 1: Inclusive Growth that Reduces Vulnerability and Builds Resilience

Outcome 1.1 – People furthest behind participate in and benefit from a diverse and innovative economy encompassing future-oriented labour market transformation and access to decent work



Resource allocation across the SDGs in 2021

Budget
\$ 9,946,821

Expenditures
\$ 7,883,258

Delivery Rate
79%

Financial Overview in 2021

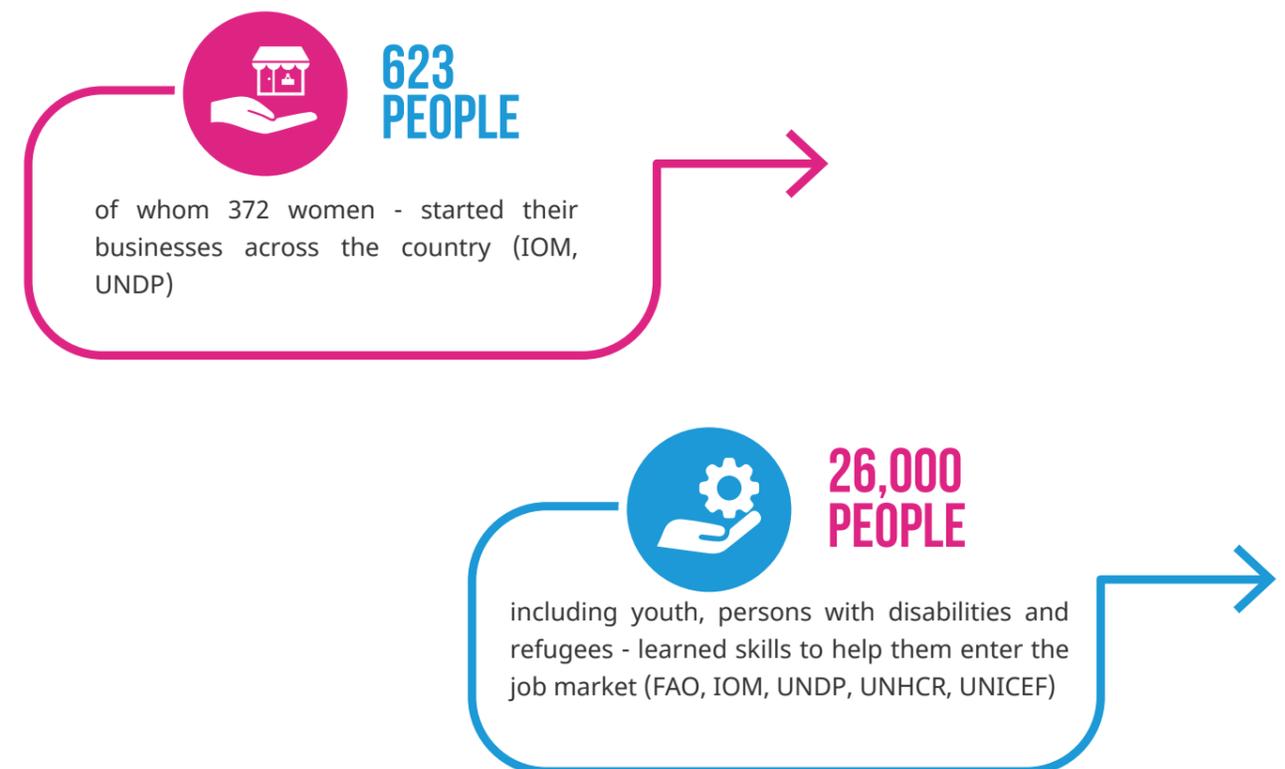
As the Common Country Analysis has shown, young men and women, persons in situations of displacement or return, persons in informal employment, small farmers and people without the ability to adopt a teleworking modality (because of the nature of their work or for lacking technological skills) are more vulnerable to the loss of livelihood than others. Under this Outcome, UN entities continued to work with their partners not just to **strengthen productivity** but more importantly, to achieve **inclusive growth** that primarily benefits these groups and other weak sections of the population. In accordance with the country's COVID-19 and post-conflict path for economic recovery, UN Azerbaijan continued to promote the **setup of new micro, small and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs) and social enterprises** that restore and expand the economic participation of groups left behind.

that workers in the informal sector, including those in the rural areas and the areas affected by the conflict, have access to **new income-generating opportunities** that reduce the risk of losing livelihoods.

The capacity of labor market institutions, including public employment services, was also strengthened with innovative tools to deliver more **inclusive and accessible services** to the most vulnerable, the unemployed, as well as to employers. A strengthened system for **national labor statistics and international standards** regarding the right to work, including those under the ICESCR, CEDAW, and ILO Conventions guided economic thinking, as they help measure the extent to which economic diversification and innovation have equally benefited these various groups.

The UN also tapped into its network of expertise and best practices to support individual capacities to ensure that young men and women, in particular, are able to **acquire skills that match the needs of future employers** and

UN in Azerbaijan also worked closely with national stakeholders to ensure that rural populations are able to diversify their income sources, and sustainably improve their livelihoods in various fields of agriculture.





19 LOCAL FOOD PRODUCER GROUPS

established to ease access to markets (FAO)



A ROADMAP FOR TRANSITION

to formal economy and six labour market analyses presented to the Government to reform the labour code toward an employment-intensive economic recovery (ILO)



AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY SERVICES

set up to help farmers with financial, coordination and partnership mechanisms and incentives (FAO)



GLOBALLY IMPORTANT AGRICULTURE HERITAGE SYSTEMS

promoted through inter-agency working group to transfer the regions into agro/rural tourism sites (FAO)

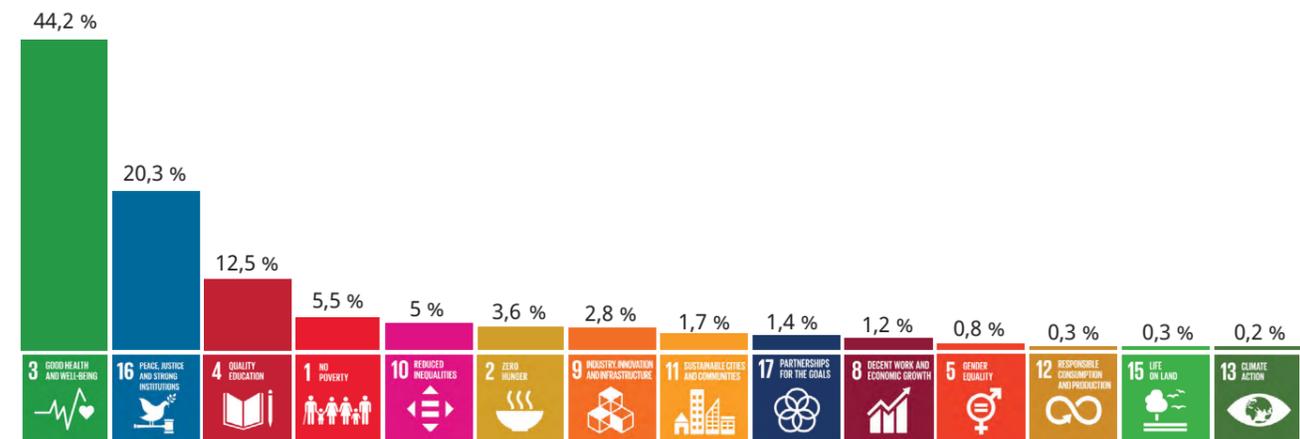


VALUE CHAINS

for cattle, sheep, potato and hazelnut supported through good agricultural practices (FAO)

Priority Area 2: Stronger Institutions for Better Public and Social Services Delivery

Outcome 2.1 – People furthest behind benefit from enhanced national capacities and governance structures for social protection and quality public and social services, in line with Azerbaijan’s international commitments



Resource allocation across the SDGs in 2021

This graph covers Outcome 2.1 and Outcome 2.2 under the Strategic Priority Area 2



Budget
\$13,836,144



Expenditures
\$13,565,201



Delivery Rate
98%

Financial Overview in 2021

The Common Country Analysis showed that the pandemic and the conflict have had disproportionate impact on vulnerable groups' access to quality public and social services. For example, the closure of schools and the transition to distance education as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic and the 2020 escalation of hostilities have made education more accessible for some children with disabilities, though it also placed some restrictions on children from low-income families who had difficulty accessing essential technical resources for distance education. This has resulted in an exacerbation of **structural inequalities in education**. Older persons' **access to essential healthcare** in public hospitals was compromised as a result of self-isolation. Women and girls in confinement found it more challenging to report cases of **domestic violence** or seek support from state and non-state protection services. **Access to justice** was also constrained for people living in areas where court processes have not been digitized, including in conflict-affected regions. Populations who continue being displaced across several rural areas, particularly close to the formerly occupied territories, faced added challenges related to safety, access to quality education and healthcare, and reduced opportunities to generate income.

In 2021, the UN in Azerbaijan implemented interventions to systematically redress these inequalities and access constraints as part of the COVID-19 and post-conflict recovery efforts, with the aim to enhance access to quality public and social services. Interventions focused on achieving **stronger governance structures and frontline service delivery**, allowing vulnerable groups to benefit from social protection, inclusion as well as uninterrupted access to these services. Emphasis was placed on expanding people's **knowledge of and access to the ICT infrastructure** to enhance e-governance and ensure that public and social services are available and accessible online.

Under this Outcome, the UN focused on several tracks of intervention: **education, health, social protection, e-governance, and access to justice**. The UN also ensured that baselines and achievements are guided by international human rights standards – including international labor standards - under the ICESCR, CRC, CRPD and CEDAW regarding accessibility, quality and adequacy.

ACCESS TO EDUCATION

7 VOCATIONAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS

modernized to meet the growing labour market needs (UNDP)

PRESCHOOL EDUCATION

expanded to four new districts and inclusive education expanded to eight new schools in seven districts (UNICEF)

INDIVIDUAL MENTORING

scheme piloted in schools responding to students' learning needs and educators' professional development (UNICEF)

1,6 MILLION PEOPLE

sensitized on child and maternal health through the digital [Early Childhood Development Resource Hub](#) (UNICEF)

16 POSITIVE PARENTING PLATFORMS

established in four pilot districts, reaching 8,700 parents and caregivers on early childhood development, nurturing, immunization, child psychology, and safety (UNICEF)

435 REFUGEE YOUTH AND CHILDREN

accessed official education (UNHCR)

DIGITAL EDUCATION AND LEARNING CENTER

set up with 4 thematic modules to promote business excellence, start-up and innovation management (UNECE)

700 SCHOOL STUDENTS

in six districts supported with learning catch-up (UNICEF)

ACCESS TO HEALTH



PREGNANT WOMEN

accessed 54,000 packs of iron-folic acid supplements (UNICEF)



185,000 WOMEN

sensitized on the importance of breastfeeding (UNICEF)



PRIMARY HEALTH CARE MODEL

for paediatricians, therapists and nurses developed and educational family health center established to promote the model (WHO)



THREE NATIONAL CLINICAL PROTOCOLS

on child health developed (WHO)



11,000 FAMILIES

including 18,000 children under-3 and 2,000 pregnant women, benefited from the new home visiting model (UNICEF)



THREE MOBILE HEALTH CLINICS

and two all-terrain vehicles began operating in remote, hard-to-reach villages (WHO)



7,868 PEOPLE

Living With HIV (30% women) and 7,350 People with TB accessed medicine (UNDP)

The students from the Azerbaijan Medical University provided local people with essential health services in mobile clinics within the WHO-implemented Shamakhi Fellowship Program.

© WHO/ 2021

ACCESS TO SOCIAL SERVICES

27,000 ELDERLY PEOPLE

benefited from recreational and learning activities (UNFPA)

500 WOMEN

accessed Gender-Based Violence (GBV) protection services through the hotline (012 860) (UNFPA)

5,200 PEOPLE

including women, unemployed people, persons with disabilities, elderly, internally displaced people and refugees - benefited from legal assistance (OHCHR, UNDP, UNHCR)

3,810 ADOLESCENTS AND YOUTH

received mentoring support by Youth Advisory Councils at the Youth Career Development Centres in eight districts in the areas of COVID 19 prevention, gender equality, environmental protection and healthy lifestyle (UNICEF)

19,000 PEOPLE

attended courses by 100 older specialists to transfer their knowledge and skills through "peer-to-peer education" (UNFPA)

4,800 CHILDREN

benefited from improved social services, including children returned from Iraq and Syria, and children in detention (UNICEF)

10 PUBLIC BUILDINGS

in southern regions made accessible to persons with disabilities (UNDP)

283 CIVIL SOCIETY ACTORS AND LAWYERS

171 of which are women, gained knowledge on the main principles and core obligations under United Nations Human Rights Mechanisms (OHCHR)

REGIONAL TRAINING CENTRE

on Migration, a training and research hub for the CIS region, established (IOM)

31 SERVICE PROVIDERS

trained on action against trafficking in-person for improved victim identification (IOM)

414 CASES

of violence against children reported after promoting the Azerbaijan Child Helpline compared to 61 in 2020 (UNICEF)

3,500 PEOPLE

reached with an awareness-raising campaign to eliminate the stigma against persons with disabilities (UNDP)

80 CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS

capacitated in designing and implementing projects on gender equality, climate action and social entrepreneurship (UNDP)

ROADMAP FOR NEW DETECTION CAPABILITIES

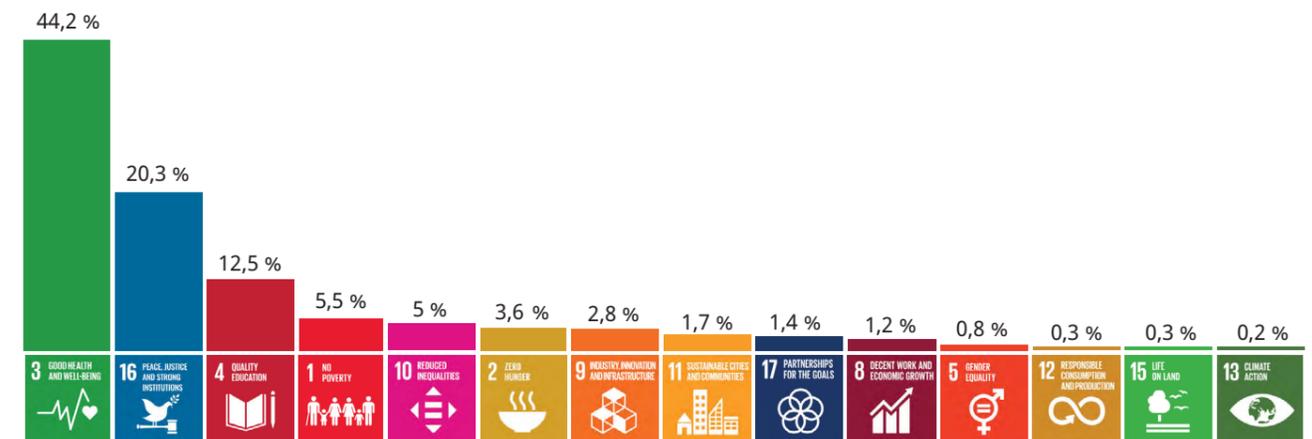
using travel information developed (IOM, UNOCT)

READMISSION MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

a web-based, secure and user-friendly IT platform introduced and operationalised that strengthens accountability and transparency in readmission case management (IOM)

Priority Area 2: Stronger Institutions for Better Public and Social Services Delivery

Outcome 2.2 – Quality, disaggregated and timely data is available and used to inform decision-making and policies that leave no one behind



Resource allocation across the SDGs in 2021

This graph covers Outcome 2.1 and Outcome 2.2 under the Strategic Priority Area 2

Budget
\$ 1,067,207

Expenditures
\$ 838,058

Delivery Rate
79%

Financial Overview in 2021

Statistics provide an indispensable element in the information system of a society, serving the Government with data about the economic, demographic, social and environmental situation. The focus on the wellbeing and rights of vulnerable groups requires a dedicated effort to improve the country's ability to situate them and make them more visible, which is the UN's key focus under this Outcome. This also responds to recommendations by the Human Rights Mechanisms to better anchor development data around international human rights

standards. In 2021, the UN continued working with its partners to **improve the sourcing and management of disaggregated data** using a variety of interventions, such as training state officials, promoting disaggregation in household surveys, improving analysis and evidence-based planning, strengthening population projections, and encouraging the proactive disclosure of governmental information with the thinking that data generation, management and analysis will only inform policy if properly integrated into the formal decision-making processes.



“Compared with the EU average, older people in Azerbaijan take part in physical activities more frequently. However, the medical and long-term care needs of older adults in Azerbaijan are currently not being met and this is an area requiring the urgent attention of the Government.”- an excerpt from the report “Active Ageing Index “AAI” for Azerbaijan

Data for People Left Behind

ACTIVE AGEING INDEX

published to support the Government to assess and measure the untapped potential of older people for active and healthy aging at national and subnational levels (UNFPA)

MAPPING OF SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

conducted for persons in active age, elderly and other categories of the population (ILO)

Data for Gender Equality

WOMEN AND MEN IN AZERBAIJAN

a statistical yearbook published to enhance the population databank with the availability of disaggregated data (UNFPA)

Data for Health Response

HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEMS (HIS) ASSESSMENT

carried out which addresses all the different elements of HIS, as data collection, analysis, health reporting, knowledge translation, governance and resources (WHO)

SURVEY ON THE SITUATION OF OLDER PEOPLE

conducted with a particular focus on older women involving 2,500 people (60+), living in urban and rural areas to draw a comprehensive and insightful portrait of the elderly, their social well-being, lifestyles, and quality of life (UNFPA)

RAPID ASSESSMENT OF ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGY NEEDS

conducted on the rehabilitation needs in Azerbaijan (WHO)

COUNTRY GENDER ASSESSMENT

produced generating a knowledge framework for better informed, targeted and gender-responsive actions in agriculture and rural development (FAO)

EMERGENCY RESPONSE INFORMATION SYSTEM ASSESSMENT

carried out providing insights into the gaps and action priorities for strengthening the emergency care in Azerbaijan (WHO)

REGIONAL SURVEY ON THE LONELINESS OF OLDER PEOPLE

covering 7 countries conducted, which provides a better understanding of the loneliness and good practices for tackling it (UNFPA)

ASSESSMENT ON ACCESS TO JUSTICE IN CIVIL CASES

led to recommendations and a set of findings for the adoption of a specific law on civil legal aid for vulnerable groups (OHCHR)

ANALYSIS FOR GENDER-EQUITABLE PARENTAL LEAVE

produced to inform policies, practices and advocacy for the introduction of paid paternal leave policy in Azerbaijan (UNFPA)

NEEDS ASSESSMENT

conducted to strengthen primary health care to reduce excess mortalities during the COVID-19 pandemic (WHO)



BEHAVIORAL INSIGHT SURVEYS

carried out to identify the attitudes towards the COVID-19 vaccines and the results used to develop tailored communication strategies and interventions (WHO)

INNOVATIVE SOCIAL LISTENING

helped to monitor public opinion on the COVID-19 pandemic through the bi-weekly social listening analysis which in its turn informed the programme intervention and advocacy efforts (UNICEF)

REGIONAL SURVEY ON MIGRANTS

generated a comprehensive evidence-based assessment on the living conditions and COVID-19 related needs of foreign migrants in the whole South Caucasus region (IOM)

Data for Education

EDUCATION IN EMERGENCIES ASSESSMENT

completed in nine districts to measure the impact of conflict and the COVID-19 pandemic on children, teachers, and school administration which informed initial response planning processes (UNICEF)

STUDY ON ICT READINESS OF TEACHERS

conducted at general education institutions which provided policy recommendations in the field (UNESCO)

ASSESSMENT OF THE STATE YOUTH PROGRAMME

conducted to document key lessons learned, good practices, and innovations in the implementation of the programme (UNICEF)

Data for Environmental Protection

AUTOMATED SYSTEM FOR DATA COLLECTION

on pesticide risk reduction introduced to national authorities to improve monitoring and information management for pesticide risks (FAO)

GEOGRAPHICAL AND FOREST DATABASES

introduced to the national authorities to develop forest management plans (FAO)

GIS MAPPING FOR DEGRADED LANDS

conducted at Absheron Peninsula and a National Forest Inventory field data collection manual prepared (FAO)

ANALYSIS OF THE DISASTER RISK REDUCTION SYSTEMS

for agricultural sector conducted covering the early warning systems, agrometeorology, legislation, policies, capacities and services (FAO)

STUDY ON EFFICIENT USE OF ENERGY

and minimising energy loss in residential buildings conducted in Ganja and Barda cities (UNDP)

Data for Climate Action

ANALYSIS OF THE EXISTING LEGAL FRAMEWORK

for climate action conducted to bring Azerbaijani legislation in accordance with the EU Acquis (UNDP)

ASSESSMENT ON THE IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE

conducted in 20 most vulnerable regions (UNDP)

STUDY ON CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE AGRICULTURE SECTOR

conducted and suggestions on adaptation and mitigation strategies presented to the Government (UNDP)

ASSESSMENT ON CLIMATE CHANGE DATA SHARING

conducted in the priority sectors, including water, coastal areas and agriculture (UNDP)

FEASIBILITY ASSESSMENT OF CLIMATE TECHNOLOGIES

carried out analysing the social vulnerabilities and gender-based inequalities to support the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) mitigation and adaptation targets (FAO)

Data for National Overview

THIRD VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW

developed detailing country's progress on SDGs and outlining the way forward (UNDP)

MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEYS (MICS)

kicked off that will fill in the identified SDG data gaps in the country (UNICEF)

MULTIDIMENSIONAL OVERLAPPING DEPRIVATION ANALYSIS

piloted for the first time in the country to measure child poverty (UNICEF)

NATIONAL TRANSFER ACCOUNTS REPORT

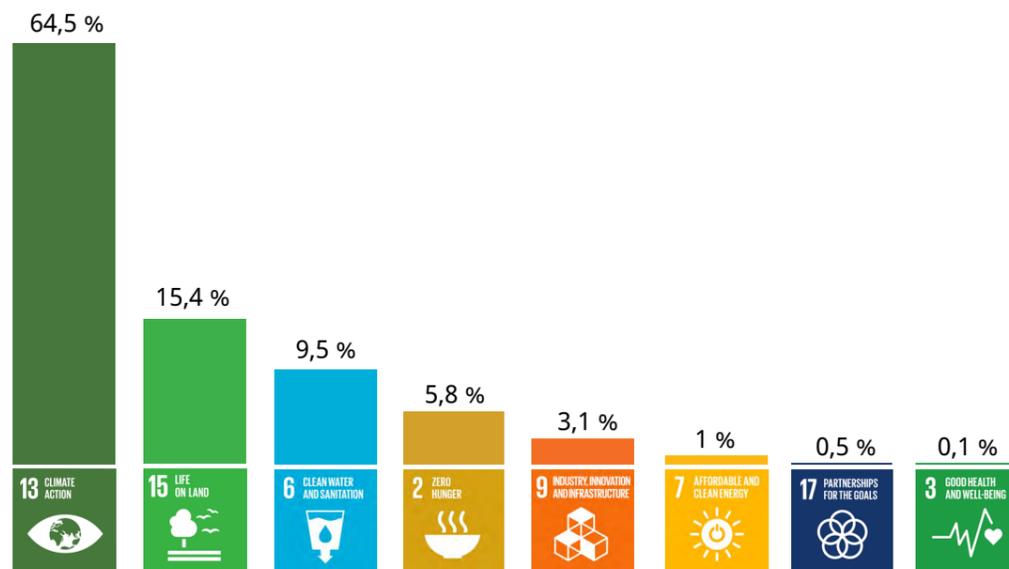
finalized which helps to understand and analyze the implications of population growth and age structure to the macro-economy, gender and generational equity (UNFPA)

POPULATION PROJECTIONS (2021-2050)

conducted to analyse correlations between demographic changes and socio-economic development processes (UNFPA)

Priority Area 3: Protecting the Environment & Addressing Climate Change

Outcome 3.1 – People including those left behind benefit from climate strategies and environment protection policies that ensure natural resources are sustainably managed, livelihoods are protected, and resilience strengthened



Resource allocation across the SDGs in 2021



Budget
\$2,813,244



Expenditures
\$2,192,787



Delivery Rate
78%

Financial Overview in 2021

The Common Country Analysis found out that environmental degradation had made some sections of the population lag behind in the development process. For instance, people who engage in subsistence farming, including in conflict-affected areas, are especially exposed to reduced land productivity as a result of industrial pollution and soil degradation. They also lack the skills and access that allow them to cover their financial risk and sustain their livelihoods. To address these challenges, the Government, particularly the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, has established state programmes and crafted the legislation to tackle them, including the ratification and development of international treaties and national strategies. However, a gap remains in terms of the country's ability to ensure that economic reconstruction does not reproduce an environmentally unfriendly model.

For people to be protected from the adverse impacts of environmental degradation and climate change, the UN continued its technical support to the Government and other partners to make sure that **climate plans, agreements and protocols are effectively implemented**, including Azerbaijan's commitment under the Paris Climate Agreement. The **shift to green economy** entails developing climate modelling plans and climate change reporting mechanisms that translates into a number of impactful actions. In 2021, the UN supported such interventions, including the **development of national plans assessing climate-solution technologies** with a focus on those furthest behind, the **shift to energy reduction solutions, adaptive strategies on land use, and the integration of vulnerability assessments and other evidence in environmental policies**.

39,600 HECTARE

crop areas have adopted more sustainable agricultural practices (UNDP)

1,000 HECTARE

degraded farmland restored for planting native crops (UNDP)

9,700 HECTARE

planted with local cereal varieties, vegetable and fodder crops (UNDP)

FIELD GENE BANKS

established for cereals, fruits, and vegetables (UNDP)

INTEGRATED PEST MANAGEMENT

National Action Plan developed (FAO)

217 TONNES OBSOLETE PESTICIDES

safeguarded (FAO)

REGIONAL NETWORK



of five countries established to strengthen management of wheat rust diseases and resistance to breeding (FAO)

COUNTRY STRATEGY



for Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) Phase-Out developed (UNIDO)

UPDATED NDC



(Nationally Determined Contribution) to GHG emissions prepared and National Adaptation Plan developed (UNDP)

REPORT ON LOW EMISSION



Development Strategy prepared (UNDP)

FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANNING



system revised to prevent the degradation of forest resources caused by illegal cuts, overgrazing and livestock raising (FAO)

CHARTER ON CLIMATE CHANGE



adaptation developed by the National Adaptation Working Group (FAO)

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS CONVENTION



promoted to strengthen its implementation in Azerbaijan (UNECE)

GUIDELINES



on mainstreaming the climate change and gender concept into the energy policy presented to the Government (UNDP)

INDUSTRIAL WASTE MAPS



programme launched to assess waste sources from industrial activities and identify recycling options (UNIDO)

DIRECT ACCESS TO CLIMATE FINANCING



is accessible as a local institution got accredited for Green Climate Fund (FAO)

STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT



(SEA) protocol introduced to national environmental, health and sectoral authorities (UNECE)

ROADMAP FOR GHG EMISSIONS



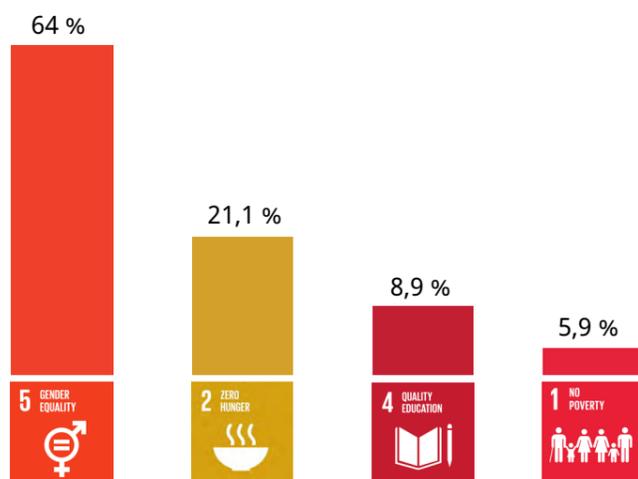
inventory system developed and Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system elaborated (UNDP)

IOM in Azerbaijan won the Global Energy Award 2021 among 2,500 projects in 180 countries for using new technology in rehabilitation of the ancient water systems called Kahriz, eco-friendly hydraulic structures traditionally used as the main water source in arid zones of Azerbaijan. Kahriz systems have played an important role since ancient times to address water shortages. However, these systems were seriously neglected and fell into disrepair following the introduction of piped water systems and dug wells. It is estimated that at least 1,400 such systems exist in 20 regions of Azerbaijan, but so far only 10% of them have been rehabilitated and used by local communities. The goal of this project is to rehabilitate them, and thus increase livelihood opportunities and access to water resources for rural communities in Azerbaijan.

IOM also presented National Master Plan for kahriz water system with gender-sensitive needs, gap analyses and recommendations to the Government to inform the National Water Management Strategy. Kahriz Engineering Courses have been incorporated into the academic curriculum of Azerbaijan State Agricultural University which aims to transfer the historical knowledge of the kahriz engineering profession to the next generation of local engineers to further develop new renovation models. Bilingual National Atlas on Kahrizes of Azerbaijan was also developed which comprises comprehensive data on 651 kahrizes located in 25 settlements of the country.

Priority Area 4: A Gender-Equitable Society that Empowers Women and Girls

Outcome 4.1 – Women and girls, including those furthest behind, benefit from enhanced national mechanisms that ensure they are protected from discrimination and violence and empowered to participate in all spheres of life



Resource allocation across the SDGs in 2021



Budget

\$1,211,090



Expenditures

\$1,211,090



Delivery Rate

100%

Financial Overview in 2021

The Common Country Analysis highlighted gender inequality as a key sustainable development challenge in Azerbaijan. A conscious policy shift that counters discrimination and challenges stereotypes on gender roles is required for sustainable development outcomes to work for all: policies that are directed at improving women's representation in the workforce, combating wrong perceptions on their role in society, eliminating all forms of violence and harmful practices against them, and building capacity of the Government across all levels to address

these issues. To achieve this vision, the UN joined efforts with key stakeholders in 2021 to develop **costed action plans on gender equality**, to promote **legislative changes**, and kick off **advocacy initiatives** to eliminate stigmatizing narratives on women in the education curricula and professional life. The UN in Azerbaijan also carried out interventions to ensure that women and girls, especially those in marginalized communities and those impacted by conflict, **acquire new skills** that would empower them to meaningfully participate in and contribute to the economic and political spheres.

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN



on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment drafted (UNFPA)

WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT PRINCIPLES



signed by four new companies which commit them to empower women in the workplace, marketplace and community (UN Women, UNDP)

GENDER-SPECIFIC MODULES



integrated into the curricula of the Azerbaijani Institute of Theology (UNFPA, UN Women)

1,500 FATHERS



sensitized on how to empower their daughters and three Papa Schools launched as knowledge hubs on gender-equitable and responsible parenting (UNFPA)

FIRST NATIONAL CONFERENCE



on Gender-Based Violence Responders discussed challenges and best practices to help address violence against women and girls (UNDP)

STEM MENTORSHIP PLATFORM



established with over 100 woman mentees and mentors to exchange experiences and build capacities (UNDP)

NATIONAL ACTION PLAN



on Women, Peace and Security finalized and submitted for review (UN Women)

GENDER-RESPONSIVE HEALTH MODULE



introduced to health service providers to engage young fathers in responsible childcare practices (UNFPA)

FIRST HACKATHON ON GENDER EQUALITY



held to find technological solutions to address gender inequality (UNFPA)

691,000 PEOPLE



reached with messages on gender equality, violence prevention, reproductive health and women in Science, Technology, Engineering and Maths (STEM) (UNFPA, UNICEF, UNDP)

1,178 WOMEN



taught skills for employment and self-employment in the local market (FAO, UNDP, UNHCR)

TEN SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS



reviewed for compliance and 25 textbook authors and education experts capacitated on diversity and gender equality requirements (UNICEF, UNFPA)

Overall Progress on the Promise of Leaving No One Behind

A mentor for women farmers in Azerbaijan

Olga Babayeva, a 52-year-old farmer from Samukh region in north-western Azerbaijan, is a well-recognized businesswoman in her community. Apart from being the biggest producer of vegetable seeds, she is also known for her strong support of women's engagement in farming. *"But it was not that easy,"* says Olga, *"In the beginning, I faced situations where tractor drivers would refuse to cultivate my land, or officials neglected my requests as they did not accept the fact that a woman can be engaged in farming professionally"* reminisces Olga. *"Your place is in the kitchen, this is what women hear very often. Today, my children are adults, but the perceptions and challenges are still there."* As a result of her experiences, she knows very well the difficulties women face in agriculture as she had to go through many of them.

FAO connected over 100 female farmers from 20 regions in a network, where Olga mentors them through a mobile messaging app. *"I am so happy to be part of the big changes ahead!"* beams Olga. *"Women and girls deserve fair opportunities and treatment and, once financially stable, they will have a stronger voice to be equally recognized."*



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Baku's Inclusive Art School gives a new stimulus and motivation in life

Ramin Binnetov is one of the many talented and committed students who attended the woodcarving course organised by the Inclusive Art School in Baku—an initiative jointly implemented by UNDP and UNFPA in Azerbaijan. Ramin was born in Gazakh region and he pursued a weightlifting sports career. At the peak of his fitness in his early twenties, Ramin suffered a serious trauma that tragically resulted in a permanent disability. Determined to continue his sporting career in spite of such challenges, Ramin trained himself in highly skilled Paralympic shooting. *"I always liked learning new things but the classes at this school have expanded my vision of what skills mean,"* says Ramin. *"For example, now I realize that woodcarving isn't just a craft but also a stress-relieving process. It gets you in a positive mood. And if things work out the way I'm planning, this new skill could even bring in a decent income."*

The Inclusive Art School model was highly acclaimed by the Government and will remain to function as a Center of Inclusive Education at one of the centers of the Agency for Sustainable and Operational Social Security.



© UNDP/ Mammad Aliyev 2021

Early learning centres expand access to vital preschool education in Azerbaijan

Four-year-old Kanan was brought to the Ganja centre by his parents. Kanan has congenital microcephaly, a condition which causes communication problems, including speech delays. Khayala, Kanan's mother, describes the positive changes she sees in her son: *"Before my son came to the centre, he ran away from other children, he did not want to be touched, he did not play with other children, and he did not even want to get up. He did not recognize fruit or vegetables. After just one month, I see significant improvement in Kanan. He knows fruit and vegetables, holds hands and plays games with other children. It makes me very happy as a mother."*

Eight early learning centres were established with UNICEF support in four regions of the country. The centres were specifically designed to address the needs of children who have limited or no access to early education.



© UNICEF/ Aliyev 2021

Young leaders tackle violence against women and gender inequality in Azerbaijan

At some point in her lifetime, one in every three women in Azerbaijan is subjected to domestic violence. Yet there are only two shelters for survivors of such abuse in the entire country of 10 million people.

"The lack of shelters for women, not only in Azerbaijan but around the world, is unbelievable and disappointing," says Aylin Akbarli, an engineering student. At the age of 21, Akbarli has already helped come up with an innovative solution to this problem: a mobile app that connects women survivors of violence with temporary shelter and other crucial resources. The prototype "Lea" app, developed during a UNFPA-supported gender-equality hackathon, helps connect women survivors of violence with temporary shelter.

Tabriz Gasimov, a Muslim cleric has begun engaging other men in discussions about overcoming gender stereotypes and sharing household chores and childcare responsibilities with their partners. *"Communicating with youth, exchanging ideas about gender equality with them and bringing clarity to misperceived issues are really important for building a healthy environment in our society,"* says Gasimov.



© UNFPA/ 2021

2.3. Support to Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda

In 2021, continued engagement with the private sector was a key priority, to strengthen the public-private partnership and promote sustainable business practices, where businesses align their activities to contribute to the SDGs. Working closely with the **UN Global Compact**, the UN expanded its reach to the private sector through its partnerships with the American, French and British Chambers of Commerce on corporate sustainability and women's empowerment. In October, the UN signed **Memorandums of Understanding (MoUs)** with the Agency for Small and Medium Entrepreneurship Development and the Entrepreneurship Development Fund of Azerbaijan, to work together to promote corporate sustainability and the UN Global Compact among businesses in Azerbaijan. These efforts led to the UN in Azerbaijan being selected as a pilot country by the UN Global Compact Foundation to further advance the SDG agenda among the private sector in Azerbaijan.

To strengthen partnerships with the **civil society**, the UN worked on preparing an MoU with the Agency for State Support to NGOs. In addition, an MoU with the Ombudsperson's office was prepared, for joint action on human rights.

With other UN teams in the sub-region, the Peace Innovations Platform for the South Caucasus was established, providing a space for **cross-border engagement** among civil society organizations interested to exchange experiences in promoting SDGs and to increase their knowledge and skills about innovative digital tools for peacebuilding.

The UN – in consultation with development partners – restructured the development coordination platform in Azerbaijan, to better reflect the country's development priorities and areas of convergence. The new way of working was endorsed by the development partners, resulting in the establishment of **six development coordination sub-groups** on: sustainable and competitive economic growth; social cohesion, inclusion and justice; competitive human capital (health, education, and social protection); environment and energy; gender equality and women's empowerment; and demining. Each of the sub-groups is co-chaired by a UN entity and a development partner, while the UN Resident Coordinator currently chairs and leads the quarterly Development Coordination Group Meetings.

FAO established partnerships with two of the largest agricultural private sector companies in Azerbaijan, namely the Azersun Holding LLC and Agrarco LLC. The MoU between FAO and Azersun focuses on joint efforts to achieve the SDGs by securing private sector financing and know-how to build the capacities of farmers, including small-holder farmers, further develop Azerbaijan's agricultural and food production systems, and increase co-financing opportunities to access vertical funds, such as the Green Climate Fund. The Implementation Agreement with Agrarco aims to increase the quality and sustainable agricultural practices used in the hazelnut production sector as the company is one of the leading agricultural companies in Azerbaijan engaged in the production and export of high-grade hazelnut and healthy fresh fruits.



2.4. Results of the UN working more and better together: UN coherence, effectiveness and efficiency

Following the signing of the UNSDCF 2021-2025 on 1 March 2021, **the management and accountability structure was set up** for effective delivery of the UNSDCF. The structure was based on the recommendations and lessons learned from the Final Evaluation of the UN Azerbaijan Partnership Framework (2016-2020). Remaining thirty key actions out of 58 from the Final Evaluation recommendations were implemented in 2021 completing the Management Response.

Five Results Groups for the five UNSDCF Outcomes were established, each co-chaired by the Government and the UN. The Results Groups developed their Joint Work Plans in May, and the first Joint Steering Committee meeting was held in June 2021. The Joint Work Plans incorporated the findings and recommendations from the COVID-19 Socio-Economic Impact Assessment, as well as post-conflict recovery interventions.

Gender equality and women's empowerment (GEWE) capacity of UNCT was strengthened through the deployment to the UN Resident Coordinator's Office (RCO) of a UN Women Gender Policy Specialist.

In order to strengthen the **UNSDCF monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system**, the Results Matrix and the M&E Framework were reviewed and updated in September 2021, and a capacity building retreat of the UN M&E Working Group was held in December 2021. Dedicated trainings on [UNINFO](#) were also conducted for all Results Groups members, as a primary planning, monitoring and reporting tool for the UNSDCF.

Staying true to the overall theory of change underlying the UNSDCF, that the SDGs can only be achieved in Azerbaijan when people left behind are empowered to realize their rights through adequate institutional support and increased resilience, **the Gender Theme Group and the Human Rights Thematic Group** of the UN were revitalized in 2021.

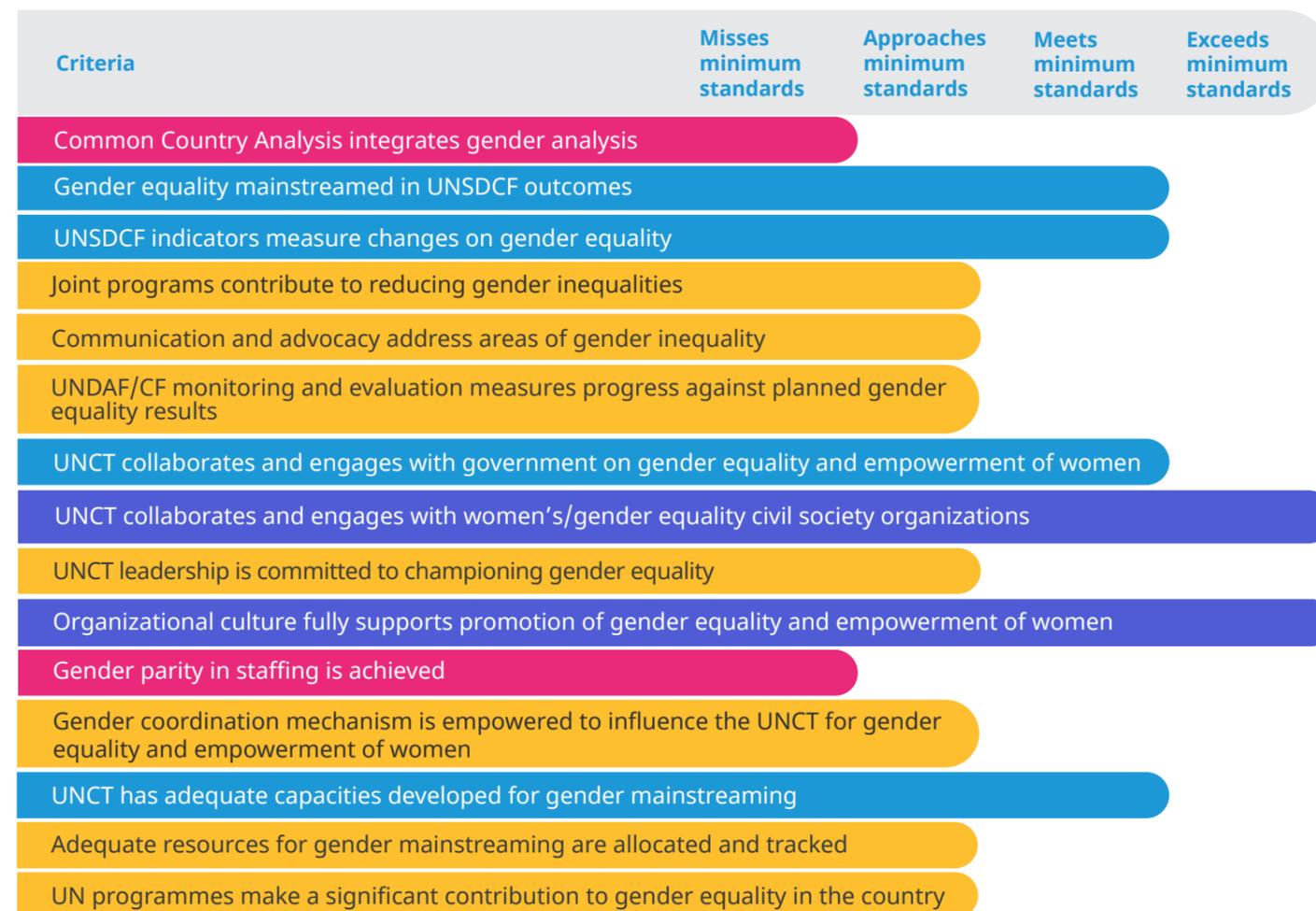
With support from the Gender Theme Group, the **UNCT-SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard** exercise was conducted in 2021, in which the UNCT met or exceeded minimum requirements in 40 percent of the indicators. To improve on the remaining indicators, the UNCT developed an action plan, which will regularly be monitored and reviewed.



Within "16-day campaign" dedicated to the fight against violence against women and girls, "Neftchi" football club of Azerbaijan played in orange uniform symbolizing the fight against violence. This year's campaign mainly revolved around the idea of male engagement for tackling the root causes of violence against women and included a series of communication messages and illustrations widely shared through social media accounts, TV and radio highlights and outdoor activities.

© UNFPA and Neftchi FC/ 2021

UNCT-SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard: 2021 Overview



The Gender Theme Group – led by UNFPA – also updated the joint UNCT submission to the 82nd session of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) Committee, which will be held in June 2022.

Through the Human Rights Thematic Group, the UN provided joint inputs to the 70th session of the UN Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the 33rd session of the UN Committee on Migrant Workers. The Human Rights Thematic Group, together with the UN Resident Coordinator, increased engagement with the national civil society organizations (CSOs) and human rights defenders, with a view to expand partnership and cooperation between

the UN and national CSOs in Azerbaijan. To mark the Human Rights Day, the Human Rights Thematic Group launched a website, [Beraberlik.az](#) ("Equality"), to raise awareness on values and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The implementation of the [UN Disability Inclusion Strategy](#) in Azerbaijan started in 2021, with an action plan of the inter-agency Disability Inclusion Taskforce focusing on 7 indicators of the UN accountability scorecard on disability inclusion.

UN Accountability Scorecard on Disability Inclusion: 2021 Overview

Criteria	Misses requirements	Approaches requirements	Meets requirements	Exceeds requirements
UNCT leadership champions disability inclusion				
The Common Country Analysis is disability-inclusive				
Disability inclusion is mainstreamed in Cooperation Framework/ UNDAF or equivalent documents' outcomes/results areas				
Disability inclusion is promoted through the UNCT coordination mechanisms				
UNCT consults organizations of persons with disabilities (OPDs)				
UN premises and services are accessible to all UN staff and constituents with disabilities				
Accessibility of external venues and in procurement				
Joint programmes contribute to disability inclusion				
Strengthening data on persons with disabilities				
Cooperation Framework/UNDAF or equivalent document monitoring and evaluation (M&E) processes address disability inclusion				
Disability inclusion is mainstreamed in humanitarian planning and response				
UNCT human resources practices are disability-inclusive				
UNCT invests in capacity development on disability inclusion				
UNCT communication and advocacy address disability inclusion				

Furthermore, the UN also revamped its work on prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) by developing a detailed **UNCT PSEA Action Plan**. The Action Plan is being implemented through the inter-agency task force on PSEA, which also organized a PSEA training for 53 CSO members.

To improve business operations and efficiency gains, through the **Business Operations Strategy 2.0.**, the UN identified establishment of Common Premises as a top highest impact service to pursue. In 2021, the UN completed a stock-taking exercise, which will be a basis for developing a Common Premises Plan in 2022. In 2021, a modest level of cost avoidance – totalling USD 0.1 million - was achieved in administration, finance, human resource, ICT and procurement services.

To communicate and advocate together, **the UN**

Communication Group (UNCG) developed a five-year strategy to support the UNSDCF implementation, as well as a dedicated strategy to mark the 30th anniversary of the Azerbaijan-UN partnership in 2022. The focus of the joint UN communication and advocacy efforts was two-folds: COVID-19 and UN's humanitarian assistance in conflict-affected areas. Global campaigns to fight the infodemic ("Verified"), combat racism and promote gender equality were localized. International Days and Weeks – including International Women's Day, Road Safety Week, UN Day, 16 Days of Activism against gender-based violence and Human Rights Day, were celebrated with the Government and partners. Furthermore, the UN trained 74 newly recruited communication officers at the public hospitals on media relations, social media, addressing misinformation and disinformation, and effective risk communication.



One of fathers sharing how he spends his time with his daughter as part of the social media campaign by UNFPA and UN Women to fight gender stereotypes. Country's boy-to-girl ratio is a concern as normal sex ratio at birth is about 106 boys born for every 100 girls, but in Azerbaijan it is 114 boys for every 100 girls which is a huge imbalance.

© UNFPA/ 2021

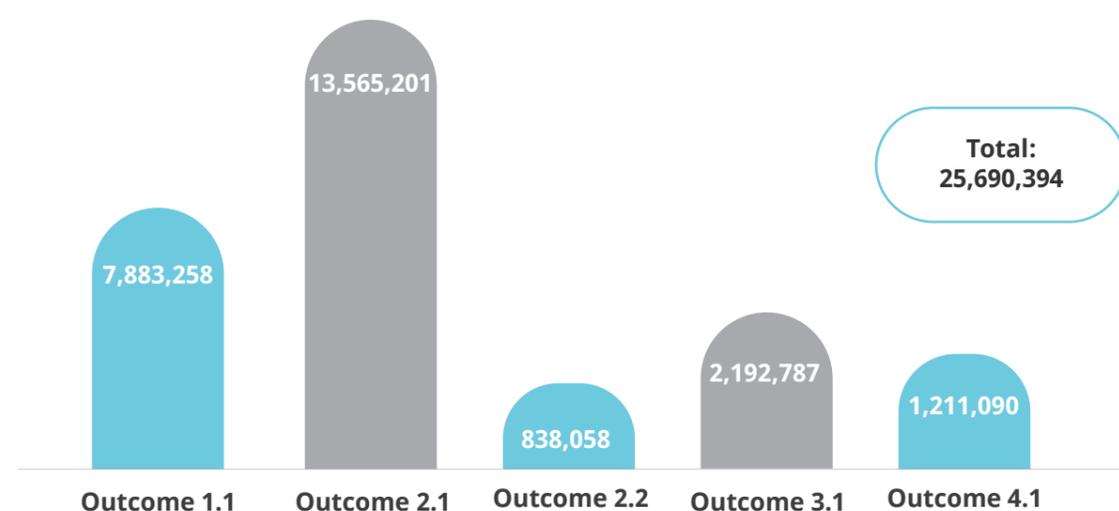
2.5. Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

2.5.1. Financial Overview

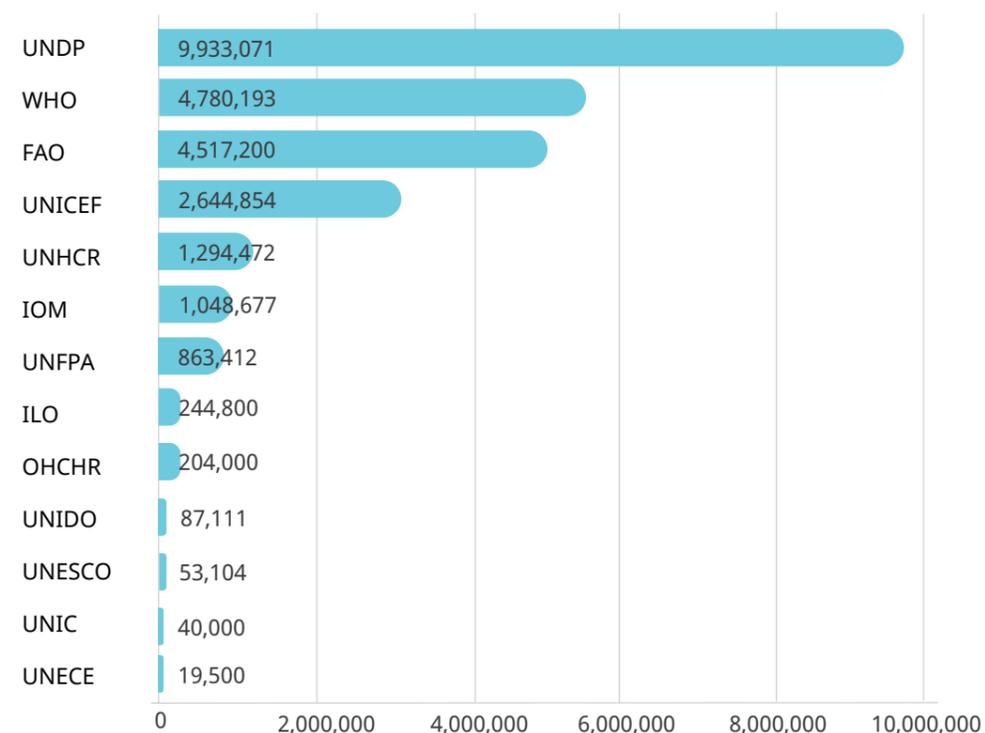
In 2021, with the generous support of the UN Member States, the Government of Azerbaijan and other development partners USD 28.8 million, or 81 percent of the total required funding of USD 35.3 million, was mobilized. Of the funding

available, the UN delivered USD 25.7 million worth of support, with a delivery rate of 89 percent. The top contributors, UN, EU and the Government of Azerbaijan – accounted for 70 percent of the available funding.

Expenditures per Outcome Area (USD)



Expenditures by Agency (USD)



Funding (USD)



2.5.2. Resource mobilization and quality of funding

In 2021, the UN began developing the **UNSDCF Partnerships and Resource Mobilization Strategy (2022-2025)**, in order to further expand partnerships to leverage more resources to support Azerbaijan accelerate progress towards the SDGs. The Strategy – which will be finalized in 2022 - points to the need to broaden the donor base and leverage financing from non-traditional donors, including the private sector. With two Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) signed

with the Small Business Development Agency and the State Entrepreneurship Development Fund, the UN started to support the promotion of corporate sustainability and Financing for Development. This work is set to continue in 2022, including through the UN support to the development of the **Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF)**.

CHAPTER 3:

UNCT key focus for 2022

UNCT's overall focus for 2022 will center around continued support for **COVID-19 socio-economic recovery and post-conflict recovery**, while closely monitoring the potential socio-economic impact on Azerbaijan of the war in Ukraine, particularly for the most vulnerable groups. Following the finalization of the Government's **National Sustainable Development Strategy (2022-2026)** in 2022, UNCT will work with the Government to review and reprioritize the UNSDCF – as appropriate – to align with the new Strategy.

Learning from the important lessons of the COVID-19 response, the UN will support the Government to **strengthen the health systems**, as well as **education and social protection systems**. Azerbaijan's participation in **Transforming Education Summit** to be held during the 77th UN General Assembly will provide an opportunity to raise the ambition on the education system in-country and recover the pandemic-related learning losses.

The UN will also continue to help the **economic recovery** of the MSMEs, young women and men, workers in the informal sector, and those whose livelihoods are at-risk, including in the rural areas and conflict-affected areas. Furthermore, to support the Government's efforts to accelerate economic diversification, the UN will provide joint economic policy advisory and analytical support, focusing on priority non-oil sectors.

To support the Government to fulfill its obligations from the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, including strengthening the use of alternative energy sources and protecting biodiversity, the UN will continue to support the **National Adaptation Plan process** and finalization of the updated **Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)**.

Together with strategic partners, including the EU and the World Bank, the UN will explore options to scale-up support to the Government-led and people-centered **multi-sectoral recovery in conflict-affected areas**, including demining and return of IDPs, and strengthened partnership with the international financial institutions. The UN, working with partners including the civil society and development partners, will continue to support the Government to finalize and adopt the **National Action Plan on Women, Peace and Security**. Support to dialogues to advance inclusive peace, including women and youth, will continue with multiple stakeholders.

The UN will jointly support the Government to improve SDG data collection and analysis, including joint support to the **Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS)** planned for 2022. In addition, opportunities for expanded partnerships on data for SDGs will continue to be explored.

The UN will continue to jointly support the Government to develop an **Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF)**, building on the comprehensive analysis of SDG financing conducted through the Development Finance Assessment. The INFF will contribute to strengthening of planning processes and overcoming existing impediments to SDG financing in Azerbaijan.

Finally, 2022 marks the **30th anniversary of Azerbaijan's membership in the United Nations**. Over the course of the three decades, the cooperation has transitioned from assistance-based to partnership-based cooperation. The UN in Azerbaijan looks forward to exploring opportunities for further strengthening of the partnership, in line with the shared values of the United Nations Charter, 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CSO	Civil Society Organization
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GEWE	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
IDPs	Internally Displaced Persons
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MSMEs	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NGO	Non - governmental organization
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
OHCHR	United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights
PSEA	Prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
RCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UNCG	United Nations Communication Group
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNDRR	United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction
UNECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UN-HABITAT	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIC	United Nations Information Centre
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
WHO	World Health Organization



UNFPA supports elderly people to lead an active and healthy life through tailored activities and courses per their interest.

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